

# The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

VOL. II.—NO. 8

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## The Principia

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WILLIAM WILSON,

Author, Writer, Proprietor.

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from the arrangements and arrangements of our Lord, which will not be found in any institution, ecclesiastical or other, except, probably, in the spirit of the precepts of the teachings of the Bible, denied to the slave, of anything like a just protection from his master, and, in the case of female slaves, from marriage with her master. The testimony of the testimony of slaves in all cases in which their testimony could exonerate any white person—it's barbarous punishments of slaves, its pernicious right of self-direction, and, accordingly, as human though it nevertheless denies its punishment of them for acts which, in no others, would be considered criminal; its persistency of claim for learning and teaching to read, for reading the Scriptures, for almsgiving, for great meetings, for disengaging toward each other the offices of humanity, for sheltering oppressed fugitives, for saving them from slavery themselves, its denial of freedom of speech and of the press, its suppression of all discussion of its own character, is destroying void all contracts—master and slave, especially all contracts and pinnacles of the same, for his slave's emancipation in its way, its possession that the slave child shall follow the condition of the slave mother, not of its father (for the plain purpose of enabling the slave-older to enslave and rear for slave service for the market his own offspring, as a source of gain) its self perpetuation by the seizure and enslavement of innocent infants, solely because their mothers have been enslaved, its absolute, unmitigated, unlimited despotism toward the slaves, its virtual release of slave masters, in that relation from all, or nearly all, the salutary restraints of civil and criminal law, its protection and sanction of cruelty and of lawlessness, unabashed lust, its transfer of the owner's lawless power to biers and overseers, its callousness of fugitive slaves and license to murder them, its absence of provisions for the access of outraged and abused slaves to the protection of magistrates, its denial to them of the poor privilege of a change of masters, or of the opportunity of self-redemption, its identification in origin and legality of sea-wars with the African Slave trade, (now prohibited as piracy)—its equal identification with the domestic slave trade, (not less cruel and demoralizing than the foreign a traffic by which it supports itself in the Old Slave States and plants itself in new Territories, all these and the like of them which fill up the outlines of the Slave system, bind together its parts, fortify it against assault, underlie its foundations or prop it up from falling, each and every one of these are violations of justice and mercy, opposed to the law and the gospel, as revealed in the Scriptures. Each one of them, singly and by itself, is absolutely and undeniably sinful—"sinful in act"—as attested by the religion of justice and mercy, the religion of the Bible.

UNPUBLISHED MATERIAL

If any one doubts this, let the test be applied in detail. Let any one try the experiment by himself, honestly, as in the sight of God, at the bar of his own conscience and with the light of the Scriptures. Dismissing from his mind, as far as possible, all thoughts of American Slavery, and all disputes in respect to the American Slave system, let him take up, separately, one by one, the particular things we have here enumerated, and pass a separate judgment upon its moral character in God's sight, as the character of God, his teachings and requirements, are set forth in the Scriptures. Human shall have—the claim of property in the bodies and souls of men. Is it innocent? Or is it sinful? Write

down your decision. Labor enforced without wages. Is it right, or wrong, or sinful? Write down your decision. The rights of conscience has religious rights. Is such labor just, or sinful? Write down your decision. The absence of marriage. Is it right? Or is it sinful? Write down your decision. As so with each and every feature, and integral part of the above system, if you will not do it separately, yet it is important, and well. Make your decision. Is it innocent? Or is it sin? Write down your decision. Whatever you are, you will do, we will have, through the cataloguing of all the above - right, wrong, good, and evil. You will realize this more than ever. If you are a member of any church, or the presence of your Minister, or any other person, or persons, No angels.

... but willfully wish new carbines to be made according to the rigidity of the law as well as to fight Nature in one of the ways she has most easily entered to and controlled the so-called "civilization"—the system of usages, entire divisions and curiosities, in America, known as the

Illogically and yet how manifestly do these persons receive themselves who imagine that they do not believe the system of American Slavery to be "*malum in se*"—in itself evil! Their disbelief expands itself upon a creation of fancy, upon a vague and yet indefinite usage of something, they know not what, which they call slavery, or the Slave System.

No man can know what the American Slave System is, can use it, can look distinctly at the several parts that compose it; can consider attentively and separately, each one of those parts, without seeing and knowing, especially in the light of God's word, that each and every one of them is sinful.

How then can they be otherwise than sinful, when connected together and mutually sustaining each other, in the divine System?

How can any one who believes the claim of chancery himself to be sinful—and the enforcement of labor without wages to be sinful—and the denial of man's free moral agency to be sinful—and the withholding of education and the violation of the right of conscience to be sinful—and the abrogation of marriage to be sinful—how can such one doubt that all these sinful things combined into one state are sinful? How can a man believe that the Bible condemns each and every one of these things, in detail, and yet hold that the system which undeniably combines them all into one state is a Biblical institution? Or at least, that Christ and his apostles do not condemn it—that it is not, in itself, sinful?

For the Principia.

**NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY.**

No. 24.

**THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**

It is a privilege of truth that it often gains more by the confession of error than by error itself. This remark has been suggested by the late annual message of the President, that document, literally pro-slavery in its spirit, is one of the best weapons for a Union abolitionist. The abolitionist should hold it in his hand. Strong as the abolition theory is in moral and constitutional support, it should not fail to take advantage of the President's urging an amendment to the Constitution to make it contain an "express recognition of the right of property in slaves," and "a like recognition of the right of the master to have his slave, who has been encaged, restored and delivered up." The absence from

For the Principia

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every sound logical support, it wants of a basis of truth,  
and its necessity of leaning on historical and constitutional  
statements, all appear in the message. Its admissions  
are the value of testimony, given by a witness against  
himself. One of the admissions is that slavery cannot en-  
sure free discussion, or, in other words, its agitation, even  
in the North, spreads fear and alarm at the South. And  
at this document, by its own example, invites and provokes  
agitation. We shall make a free use of it for this purpose,  
neglecting, at the same time, to bring a portion of At-  
torney General Black's late letter to the President, to the  
support of abolition views. If southern people cannot be  
awakened to their danger, without northern agitation, let

The message, opposing secession, after enumerating some

In short, the government created by the Constitution, deriving its authority from the original people of each of the several states, has precisely the same powers over all the states, and at the expense of all these states, in the enumerated cases, as did each one of them. Powers over all its delegated to the United States, but reserved to the states, respecting *folk*, or *the people*. It affirms that the government of the United States is not but a *government* of the states, and in the widest sphere of its powers, than the State Government, that it operates directly upon persons and things, and that it can enslave the

A. It is true, and we have no right to say the President affirms or denies it. And yet either in

of the Federal Government, and the State Government, and the people of the State, were very highly exulted over it, and it was done in a most lawless and arbitrary manner, and it is now known that all the rights and privileges of the slaves were violated.

The King is a sovereign, now under one empire, a man is a citizen of the Federal Government, and at the same time a citizen of a State government. A man is a right in the keeping of the State government, and the master is in the keeping of the Emperor. Each government, if it receives the Message, is true has authority to protect his master or his slaves committed to its keeping, and either government may do it in any manner. It is an injury to the slaves, and to the other government. So should the Federal Government release any of the people within a State's jurisdiction to slavery, it would not only destroy their rights of Federal citizenship, but their rights of State citizenship also, and thus interfere with *Sovereign rights*. In such a case, the State would have a very clear right to abolish the slavery so introduced within its jurisdiction. But should the *States* reduce those people to slavery it would as in the other case, rob them both of their State citizenship and their Federal citizenship, and thus trespass upon *Federal* prerogatives. And it clearly follows from the President's doctrine, that the Federal Government would have an equally good right to abolish the slavery so introduced within its jurisdiction by a State Government.

In order to establish the abolition doctrine, at the mouth of two witnesses, of the highest authority, we now call the Attorney General to the stand. What says the witness?

Ames' Mr. Black. Let the superstructure of your theory rest logically on this doctrine as a foundation, and let your practice correspond with your theory, and you will be an excellent abolitionist. When you say "people," do you know that word grammatically and constitutionally means all who are numbered as human beings in taking the census. You know that a government necessarily requires the obedience of all the people to its laws. You ought to know, for it is self-evident, that the duty of obedience and the right of protection are inseparable, and that if the will of a State cannot absolve her people from their duty of obeying the central government, neither can it absolve that government from the duty of protecting them against State tyranny. And you know that, of all tyranny, chætizeling the people is the worst. But is not chætizeling a reserved State right? Yes, if a right of injustice is possible. But let a State in using it, take care not to restrain any man's liberty of being a good citizen under the Federal Government. 1. s.

From the N. Y. Times.  
**SOUTHERN TRADE—ITS AMOUNT AND COMPARATIVE VALUE**  
The South pays but once a year, because, Southerners dry produce, annually, but one crop and one staple. When this is sold, the proceeds so far as they will go, pay off debts contracted 12, 18 and 24 month previous. A New York merchant in the Southern dry goods trade regularly draws his notes for his sales on 12 months—virtually upon the next crop—the proceeds of the past having all gone to pay debts previously contracted.

The ability of the South as it is, consequently, depends upon the contingencies of the future. If the roads &c. happen to be good, and other things favor them they may, if not, the roads go over as a matter of course. This merchant perfectly understood. It is especially a point in the contract. If no particular place is mentioned, it is to happen, & an ordinary vessel on any other coast, & reducing the value of the staple, denying it a just & equal right to market, or interfering with the regular commerce, the contract must be revised. In 12 months more making the whole off for 12 years, & till the triple cost of a good price, and good time, encumbering the rule of the contract. We have a good illustration of what is in the mind of the great Southern men. It must be remembered, however, that these men were not slaveholders, but merchants.

12 and 24 hours. He had been well until about 10 days ago when he developed a sore throat and a slight fever. He has had no difficulty breathing. His temperature has been 100° F. or less. There was no history of exposure to anyone with a respiratory infection.

that would not meet his requirements, he had two or three local dealers come to him. He was asked to give some credit, as a result of which he sold about \$10,000 worth of goods. The reason is obvious. A person can't tell what will happen to his business, so he takes a chance. In the absence of information, it is a kind of gambling. If the customer is good, the dealer may be willing to take a chance, and probably the dealer will sell his goods at a loss. This is another reason why small dealers are usually compelled to take risks, because they have to compete with large concerns, which increase their costs by paying higher rates to the railroads. It is also true that a rule with such a wide radius as ours will not be well enforced in all the communities likely to do business with us.

As far as taxable failure is concerned, we are concerned that such is the opinion of every merchant in the city who has gone through it. Many, no doubt, have been made by some house, but not so much as has been lost by others. It cannot be otherwise. Trade may appear to go very well for two or three years, when a crisis occurs like that of the present year, or a short rope, or a breaking string, like that which sweeps away the profits of a business.

In the Northern States, the way with which the people pay their debts are every day maturing and going to market; consequently, debts can be paid as easily in one month as another. Take for illustration the County of Onida in this State. If a farmer, every month, in the year have something appropriate for the market. At one time it is butter and cheese; at another, fruit, another, wheat, corn and potatoes; at another, flour, salt, etc., etc. He can, therefore, deserve credit, with which to pay a debt, by confidently calculate on having something he can turn off from his farm within three months, with which to meet his contract. Consequently neither him nor his creditor runs any risk. If the same person should get a twelve-month credit, he would, probably, consider it a good chance, his honor or prove his runs, as he would in the distance, lose sight of his obligation, but he would be wasting his means, or using them for other purpose, instead of carefully bushwhacking anything for pay-day.

All Southern trade, consequently, has a vicious element in it, which takes off the profit, if it does not render it a losing business altogether. It cannot be otherwise. As already stated, there is not a Bank President in this City that will not pronounce a business done on a twelve months credit as inevitable failure. If so, then the loss of Southern trade is not such a terrible affair after all. Its importance has been swelled to an exorbitant magnitude by the talk of putting it into the friends of the South, and by the language used in making representations to the magnitudes and values of our trade at home. We have it from the most authority, that we exchange fabrics of all kinds are concerned, the proportion of Southern trade to that of the whole country is not far from one-half, or even two-thirds, of our entire foreign commerce. If the whole should be ruined, the fabric business would cover the ultimate extent of the market, the general volume of business, while the trade of the South would remain, is a boundless field.

We have g. of the trade. Manhattan and New York w. g. of the trade. In New York all the great firms for the remanufacture of men's suits, &c., as well as men's apparel, are situated. Y. M. C. A. Men's suits are very popular, & I fear they will be popular every day as well as every week. As far as I can see, the law of demand and supply is uniformly established. The price of a trade is not to be computed, nor would it be possible to do so, but we can say that a great number of houses in our City and Union are now in business.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 22, 1

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 21, 1860.

If the proceedings of the Revolutionaries are correctly reported to you, two things will stand emphatically out. First, that the Ordinance of Secession was rushed through before the State was ready for the change, and second, that now that the Ordinance has been passed, the Architects of Secession are amazed at the magnitude of the labor of molding the State to her new condition. The spirit of the act was like that of desperate, wifelorn women, faithful only to her threat, eschewing in a deed she had committed far no better reason than to show that she dared do it, and which she would not have done had the threat never been made. The primateness of the passage of the Ordinance is shown in the fact that the moment it was done, as if startled at the thought, a common injury was made as to what would be the effects. These should have all been critically inquired into beforehand, and whatever was due should have been done in view of them. They have acted as no rational man acts. The State was wholly unprepared for the step. In no one thing was she ready. The act, while it fulfilled a threat, at the same time did no more than suggest

"—*a long & fat, and a certain leathery*" which the Nullifiers have so long cherished for the Union. In the two respects wherein Secession was to encounter the greatest obstacle, and these at the very outset, there had not been the slightest preparation; neither was there any concurrence of views among the delegates—not even a single one seems to have settled conviction of what should be done. If South Carolina does not prove to be a slaveholding state, it will be a bold and rash man who will mistake. She has a slave population almost double that of the whites. In the minds of those slaves there is an idea. It is, that something has lately taken place that promises them their freedom. Precisely what it is they have no distinct conception. It is there, and no power can get it out. The slave can not express it in words if he would. Without knowing it, he revolts in his benighted mind, wherefore is caught beside the fierceness of wild, the sentiment-

"Hereditary b - - - men! know ye not,  
Who would free them?"

Carolinians do not disagree that room must be given. Some others are, however, with slaves of all classes, who call it a fact that all will go. They are the extreme minority. The rule is an increasing apprehension that secession will take away the foundations of former security. This is eroded in a variety of ways. In this city the police force has been increased, while all over the State there is a network of Vigilante Committees and Min-to-Men, whose particular duty it is to watch for strangers, to drive them out of the State, to expose their names as to render that quiet. The first and most important step, however, can only be taken by resistance to secession. Greener pastures are to be found on the plantations, where, I fear, the slaves will be compelled to go. Right and lava

Trinity N. Y. Times  
**WHY THEY SUCCEED**

Mr. Winslow seemed as one of the leaders among the rebels, and regarded by the Indians as their chief and most dangerous enemy. He was sent to the Pequos to see if they would join him. After a long stay there he returned to the Pequos, and, after a short time, was captured by the Indians, who took him to the fort of Laramie, where he was separated from his captors, and the Indians sought there to find him. He was very fully and clearly told the fact that his services would be delivered to the blackfeet, and he consented to it. Mr. Memmingen was soon after released. After the importance of being before the world in the confirmation of their action, if they expected any good thing or profit. He said

After the meeting you have a right to review our book or to copy any agreement which you have made to us. If you do so, you will find the document to which it is attached, you are bound by the terms of the agreement. You will also find in the document that you can make copies of all the notes of the meeting, and that you can make copies of any documents which you may have given us. And therefore the documents will only be used in the course of our business, and in the spirit in which they were given to us.

Mr. M., expects that a "national breach of faith on the part of South Carolina, is to be justified in the eyes of the world, on the ground that the people of the United States have "elected a President who *wishes* to see Slavery abolished." This is the only actual point of his complaint. Does he believe that England, France, the North, or even the negro men in South Carolina, will regard this as an offence sufficiently grave to justify what he calls "a breach of faith?"

This is a new Mass. It used to be called the "Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception." It is located at 101 Franklin St., Boston, Mass. The pastor is Rev. J. J. O'Farrell. The Nuns have taken charge of their girls since Mr. Jennings, the Cardinal of the Catholic Church, has been removed. The Sisters have given up their old name and are now known as the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception.

# The Principia.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 5, 1861.

## THE FOLLY OF WORLDLY WISDOM.

"The wisdom of the world is foolishness with God." A wise man may say, "I hope the poor readers of this will not consider me of the most trifling extraction in the family of the species which may fix their eyes upon a history of the United States of America, in the nineteenth century, and find me somewhere about the year 1860." But I am not so much afraid of catastrophe as you regard. Let us as it were look at ourselves, as a nation in the light in which God sees us now, and look it up.

God has not provided two sorts of wisdom for us—the one to manage our country, and the other to guide us to heaven. All this wisdom He recognises begins with the fear of the Lord; and is perfect by keeping His commandments, in all the duties and activities of life. All true statesmen and all true saints begin and end just here—in the doing of the will of God, with a pure heart. His will is that the impudent shall repent, believe, and be saved; that the Christian shall be perfected and sanctified; that the statesman should do justice and execute judgment for all them that are oppressed; that the voter should choose rulers who are just, ruling in the fear of God. In each of these cases there can be no ultimate success, in the highest sense, but by doing the will of God, with a pure heart.

God's wisdom consists in a supreme regard to the true and right in the abstract, reducing it, always to practice, with its variabilities or shadow of turning. He who does this is wise with God's wisdom. His precepts, concerning all things are right. He sits upon the throne, judging right. He controls all worlds, beings, and things, for the grand object of maintaining and establishing the right, and confounding and overturning the wrong. He that would secure God's help and God's success, must not derive a leisir's breath from right and the "true in the abstract." He that deviates in one point is a transgressor, and is guilty of all. The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—the right, the whole right, and nothing but the right, should be the one single aim of him who, in any part of God's universe, desires to succeed.

"This may be very true in the abstract," says Mr. Worldwide-man, "but it will never answer in practice. It may be good theology, but it is bad policy. It may do in heaven, when we get there, if we ever do, but will never answer in a world like this. We must take things as they are. We must take the world as it is."

True, my friend. But what if it should turn out, in the end, that "things as they are, and the world as it is" are God's hands, as the clay is in the hands of the potter, as the saw is in the hands of him that shaketh it? And what if he hath sworn by himself, and will not lie, that "things as they are, and the world as it is" shall be overturned, and confounded, and overturned, until he whose right it is shall come, and the true and the right in the abstract, and nothing else shall remain?

What if his chosen should stand and be should by all his power, waging all things—yes! all "things as they are"—after the manner of his own will? And what if every event that takes place shall fail in its contribution to bring about that one great design of maintaining the true and the right, and of crushing to atoms everything else?

If all these shall prove to be true what would then become of fully your team rising expeditions, and sinful compassions and compassionate and cracked counsels, to dodge the true and the right?

What a page of universal history up to the present hour, is this! in examining the one continuous history of man, we see the unceasing energy of divine Providence for the true and the right!

With this page now before me, before your eyes—what if the now world, (very meekly) in the daily newspaper, in the weekly magazine, in the monthly periodical, in the weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual review, in the world, is saying up and down, "There is nothing more nor less than God's own character, in the whole creation, by which we are to judge the world-drama, which is successive scenes and acts, in every one of which God has this scene and act, and that is to be the world's history, and that is to be the world's wisdom, and that is to be the world's happiness, and that is to be the world's salvation?"

What a wisdom of the world is this!—and what a foolishness with God!

The wisdom of the world is foolishness with God. A wise man may say, "I hope the poor readers of this will not consider me of the most trifling extraction in the family of the species which may fix their eyes upon a history of the United States of America, in the nineteenth century, and find me somewhere about the year 1860." But I am not so much afraid of catastrophe as you regard. Let us as it were look at ourselves, as a nation in the light in which God sees us now, and look it up.

Here is a nation daring to assert its self-evident that all men are created equal, and they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—that for the security of these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. The representatives of the nation are continually appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions to institute a government for this end. Such a Government they propose to institute, by a Constitution to "establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty." Yet they administer that government to establish oligarchy and perpetuate the abominations and the curse of slavery. They claim that they do this, because of the Constitution to "establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty" laws them under a moral and political obligation to do so. And they cling to this pall of prosperity nations of the nation to be oppressed, as the necessary condition of preserving peace, unity, security, and the stability and perpetuity of the nation and the Government. Learned men, deep read in history and civil polity do this! Is not "the wisdom of the world foolishness with God?"

For thirty years the subject is agitated by the remonstrances of a small part of the people, who are denounced as disorganizers and traitors. For thirty years the combined powers of Church and State—the wealth, literature, official position, and political and ecclesiastical influence of the country are employed, not to devise means of removing the great national sin, the great national curse, but to put a stop to the agitation respecting it, and to pursue or force the whole people to settle down again into silence and quiet, doing nothing, attempting nothing, and saying nothing, in respect to it. Surely—is not "the wisdom of the world foolishness with God?"

By a continuous series of remarkable providences, God himself, most signally secounds the efforts of the hated agitators and joining his voice to theirs, thunders in the ears of the nation, "Break every yoke—let the oppressed go free. Proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof"—repeating, by his providential rebukes, the commands of his word. To every lip of exhortation based on the word and Providence of God, a blessed Priesthood, like that of rebel *Isaiah*, cries "Penit! penit! penit! Heresy! Infidelity! Slavery is a Bible institution. At least it is innocent. Through it annuls marriage, withdraws the Bible, exacts labor under wage—it is not *venium in se*." To this the Compiling House of Mannum and the Senate Chamber of Michæl respond, "Amen! Abolition is treason. To hide the outcome is rebellion. Put it down by molts, by bludgeons, or by bayonets."

Such is the wisdom of this world, in its treatment of those who bear testimony against oppression. For thirty years the worldly wisdom of the ruling politicians and ecclesiastics has been employed to settle the vexed question, to silence the agitation. Finally after Bondy has been prodded, then ripped up by them and cast to the winds! Compromises have been repudiated. Compromises are again proposed. Yet the agitation rages more fiercely than ever. Is not "the wisdom of the world foolishness with God?" Has He ever been found to ratify their corrupt and wicked compromises?

When the aggressions of the slaves were revealed, the interests of the "white" men—a white man's party came up—not to rescue the slaves, or to bring them to justice, *et cetera*. Oh! No. But by pleading, let it live, and exhaust its strength as the last man in the United States, before bringing the last man to justice. This was the course of the experiment, and the result was that the slaves were not freed. The claim was set aside, and the

whole of the Slave Power said, "Such is our wisdom, that the carrying out of the compact will not be safe, and the negroes will fear. If it is tried, the strength of the Slave Power will prevail, and prevent us from maintaining our institutions and our slaves, as we hold them. Their power, and all our new demands as they are now running."

God's command to execute Justice for the oppressed, was ignored and despised and轻蔑。The aid of the God of the spirits, it was thought, could not prevail. It would not be able to assert obedience to his commands. It would irritate the slaveholders, and to incite them and propitiate their favor, was deemed of more importance. But the event proved that the "wisdom" was foolishness with God.

Had Mr. Lincoln been elected in God's political platform of the Blue, "The Declaration of Independence, as of the Constitution—the pillars of equal justice and liberty men, the conscience of the slaveholders and of the world would have been reawakened and impressed. Every man, woman, and child, would have known that it was right. The edge of this, during the campaign and afterward, would have been a tower of strength. The irritation of the slaves would have been less—their courage nothing at all. What could they have thought of acting pugil? Less than two hundred thousand slaveholders among four millions of slaves, and against a majority in the free States. The telegraph informed of the election of a thorough abolition President would have settled the question, without commotion, without session, without a threat of secession. Every intelligent, reflecting, well-informed man, with a knowledge of history and of human nature, will admit this.

Here then we have the sacrifice of conscience, truth, right, liberty, and obedience to the plain commands of God, for the purpose of securing conciliation, quiet, the absence of agitation, of civil commotion and dissension. Yet the result turns out to be the reverse of all this.

The very evils dreaded by the Republican leaders, to arrest which they failed to fulfil the high mission of statesmen and deliverers, have been brought upon them by the "wise and prudent" policy they have pursued. Even now, in the midst of the developments which reveal their lack of sagacity and forecast, they renew and redouble their expedients and proffered compromises, which only invite bolder demands and incite to more audacious aggressions. Even Seward, in the Senate, like a weak minded mother with her spoiled child, is seen feeding the South Carolina slaveholders with sugar-plums to stop their crying, and putting hammers and mirrors into their hands, to prevent them from doing mischief!

Surely, "the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God." For seventy years, "the wisdom of this world," in the Church, in the State, and in the Compiling House has been using its resources to the uttermost, in every direction, and in the use of every conceivable expedient, to stave off the heavy commandment due to "break every yoke and let the oppressed go free." They have talked of slavery's "dying out of itself," of cutting off its supply by stopping the slave trade, of driving it off by colonization or limiting its boundaries by compensation of skirting it out of new Territories, of refusing to admit new slave States, of thus surrounding the old slave States with new free States, and in that way compelling it to die away. Every one of these expedients has failed. The slave trade has never been entirely suppressed. Its partial suppression instead of causing the decline of slavery has vented its growth to such a degree, that it demands to be relieved, and is, in defiance of every law of God, increasing. The exodus from the N. E. West, from slavery has been to Texas, Florida, and the like. A decision of the highest Federal Court legalizes the Territorial, and virtually makes the South, which is approved by the President, an independent nation. The continuance of the "peculiar institution" by the demand of freedom has been denied. It is a question whether it is to what remains except that the President elect shall be permitted to be in any condition of his letting slavery as it is, and of all State enacting or supporting, against the slaves, such laws as we may fit for the world. If not, then the world will God.



much as we could, they always remain to be seen. In this case he was sent off before me from N.Y. Evening Post, the following:

## COURTSHIP OF FREEDOM

December 15.—The South Carolina Commissioners sat at Columbia and chose General D. F. Jamison as its president.

December 16.—Right away from Columbia by steamboat to the rear, he arrived at Charleston.

December 19.—The general postmaster of Charleston offered the Union to the members of his messengers.

December 20.—The same of session unanimously adopted.

December 21.—A new form of seal adopted by the Convention, preparing allegiance to the State of South Carolina instead of the federal government.

December 21.—Three commissioners (Messrs. Barnwell, Aiken and Herk) accepted by South Carolina to demand of the federal government the surrender of the fort.

December 21.—Senator Tombe telegraphed his disunion to Georgia.

December 24.—The South Carolina delegation withdrew from the House of Representatives.

## HEAVY DEVALUATION.

A communication was laid before the House of Representatives on Monday, from the Secretary of the Interior, stating that Saturday last he was informed, by voluntary confession of an officer of the Department, that State Bonds, held in trust by the United States for the benefit of Indians, amounting to \$570,000, had been abstracted from his custody and converted to private uses. The Secretary asks that a full investigation be made by Congress, in order to vindicate his own honor, and to expose the guilty and director. It was stated that the Secretary of the Treasury also desired an investigation for the vindication of his character, and the House ordered the appointment of a Committee of five for the purpose, stated, giving them power to send for persons and papers.—*Tribune*.

The above was omitted, last week, for want of room, along with much more, that we desired to publish.

## THE SOUTH CAROLINA POSTMASTERS AND COLLECTORS.

Secretary Holt has addressed a circular to all Postmasters in South Carolina, requiring them to answer whether they intend to recognize the authority of the United States, and discharge their duty under the laws. If they reply negatively the mails will be stopped. No resignation has yet been received from Mr. Hauger, Postmaster at Charleston, and the Government is performing postal service for a people who repudiate it and appropriate the revenues to their own use as is now publicly avowed.

Mr. Colcock, Collector of Charleston, issues papers and clearances in the name of South Carolina, which render every vessel subject to seizure, being entirely illegal. All shipowners should know that such documents cannot be recognized, and they incur risk of confiscation for violating the revenue laws.

## THE PRESIDENT AND THE STOLEN BONDS.

It is officially stated that several thousand bonds bearing interest, advertised by the Interior Department, were purchased by Messrs. Felt & Co. of this city, in New York, for the President and are or were recently held by him. Of course, he is expected to set a good example by returning to the plundered treasury, especially as he saves about \$1,000 per annum of his pay.

## THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE

The Committee of Thirty-three yesterday adopted Mr. Aiken's resolution to admit New Mexico, the following five Royalists voting: Messrs. Kelly, Waggoner, Moore, Telfair and Robinson. It was suggested by Mr. Corwin, of Columbia, that the bill be referred to the Senate, and Mr. Corwin, Curtis, Dunn, Ferry, Howard, Hodge, and Wilson, together with Messrs. Bush, of Columbia, Brown, of Kentucky, and Weller Davis. The rest of the members, who were present, voted adversely. This is the first time Republicans are willing to make a direct demand for the admission of a state. Mr. Aiken moved it in a spirit of conciliation, in order that the bill might be referred to the Senate, as he had been charged. Before the passing of Mr. Nelson's bill, Mr. Corwin's resolution, already presented for his own, Mr. Corwin moved to

amend it by striking out the clause requiring the protection of Slavery in the territories, because it was passed south of the Missouri Line, as that which was passed, it is to us, in a reversal of the former course. The amendment was moved by Messrs. Miles, Taylor, Winslow, and Hinman, rather than the Committee, five Southern Members having previously abstained.

It is obvious, from those signs, that the Senate will insist on the ultimate of Slavery below the Missouri Line, and hereafter, unless the people repudiate the demands hereto.

## PREPARATIONS FOR WAR IN MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1860.

There is no disguising the fact that Massachusetts is ready to respond promptly to any demand made upon her for troops to sustain the Union and the laws. I leave to-day, from the highest authority, that seven thousand troops can be put in marching order twenty-four hours hence, and that one hundred and forty-five thousand men are enrolled in the militia of this State. Of this number twenty thousand could be easily mustered.

The financial resources of Massachusetts were never in better condition for such an emergency, and the people are enthusiastic to be enrolled.

General Abbott, of New-Hampshire, arrived here this afternoon from Washington, and left immediately for Concord, with the intention of recommending to Gov. Goodwin that the Granite State be immediately put upon a war footing.

Considerable excitement exists in consequence of the report that the muskets removed from the Springfield Armory have been distributed over the South. Mr. Whitney, Collector of this port, late Superintendent of the Armory at Springfield, returned from there-to-night, having been there, it is supposed, with reference to the report from Washington to *The Herald* that 20,000 muskets have recently been taken from the Armory and sold to Virginia.

The feeling is deep and not to be misinterpreted. There is no mistaking the fact that Massachusetts is in earnest in this crisis. The merchants are plucky, and the name of Anderson is uppermost in every conversation.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1860.

Postmaster-General Holt to-day ordered warrants to be drawn in favor of the mail contractors in South Carolina for about thirty six thousand dollars, being the balance to the credit of the department deposited with the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, thus securing to the postal service all accrued funds in that seceding State.

The Pennsylvania Legislature will meet on Tuesday, unless from a well-informed gentleman, just arrived from Harrisburg who saw and conversed with the State officers and legislators elect, that one of the first acts of that government will be an appropriation of from one to five millions of dollars, and one hundred thousand men, armed and equipped, to aid the Federal Government in the preservation of the Union. It is believed by Governor Curtin that, nearly all the other Northern States will follow this example.

From the N.Y. Times.  
Our Washington Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The scene in the Senate to day was the most interesting that was ever witnessed in that chamber since the admission of Louisiana, who it had been reported, would make a conciliatory speech, so that he would make a favorable impression on an audience which was very large. He was not well received. Senator Corwin spoke at length, but the character of his speech at length, so far as I can recollect, did not seem to be very favorable to the new era of national life. The speech of Mr. Corwin, however, was not given in the galleries, but in the Senate chamber, and it was not heard by any of the spectators in the galleries, who were present. The speech was delivered in a雄伟的 manner, and was received with great interest by all the spectators. The speech was delivered in a雄伟的 manner, and was received with great interest by all the spectators. The speech was delivered in a雄伟的 manner, and was received with great interest by all the spectators.

The scene in the House was also very interesting. Mr. Pendleton demanded a settlement at once. Several of Illinois and N. Jersey demanded a speedy settlement. "Let's have it, then!" Mr. DeLong, of New-Hampshire, said at BARKSDALE and HAYWARD vociferously loudly, "and now we are ready to meet you and settle it." Great enthusiasm prevailed, which finally carried through the efforts of Mr. Bill, of Georgia. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, others.

It is generally understood that the great change in the Administration is still to be made by Messrs. Holt and Stanton, who have constantly insisted upon the retention of the federal laws and their enforcement, and have had it their intention, many Union men of all parties have arranged to pay their respects to Mr. Stanton in a body, to-morrow, as soon as possible for his service.

The Democrats in Congress, from New York and the North, waited on the President, to-day, in a body and notified him that if he did not maintain the dignity and supremacy of the Government, and preserve the public property, he need not any longer.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day there was quite an animated discussion. The President charges that South Carolina has maintained and abased his forebears, granted at the instance of strong Union men from the South. He professed to be much exasperated, and says South Carolina has forced upon him useless and dangerous issues, making the question a military instead of a political one.

Republicans applaud the course of Messrs. Hamilton, of Texas, and Briggs, of New York, who declared in the House that the Union must and should be preserved. Mr. Briggs pronounced the House from adjourning to-day, when the Southern members attempted it.

The Commissioners from South Carolina have been communicating by telegraph to-day with Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina. He telegraphed to them that he was notified of the departure of the revenue cutter *Harrington* from Fort Sumpter with sealed dispatches from Washington, but that she could not come over the bar except under the white flag; otherwise she could be fired upon by the South Carolina troops. This is true, undoubtedly, although the Commissioners made a great effort to keep it secret from every one.

It is understood that the South Carolina Commissioners delayed to day an official reply to their note addressed to the President.

It is stated also that troops have been ordered to South Carolina, but I can get no reliable confirmation of this announcement.

All the letters from the North indicate a rapidly improving feeling there. Several prominent Republicans have dispatched from large New York merchants, saying at an hour's warning, one hundred thousand men would be ready to go to Baltimore to collect the revenue. Even Mr. Sickles has some back-ground that taints him, and he says he never saw such a complete revolution in sentiment as exists in New York.

The Committee of Thirty-three met to day, and spent some time in discussing Mr. Miller's proposition, similar to Mr. Crittenden's. Messrs. Corwin, Adams, and Morse made speeches against the proposition. It was not voted down. It is generally understood that the action of this committee is crucial. It will probably now break up without accomplishing anything.

Gen. Dix writes to the government here that Major Anderson is sending the entire garrison of over 1,000 men to New York.

## LATEST.

Since our leading Political and principal News are to be found in the prospects of the defeat of the second election. A Southern broker has, at least, at the seat of Government and the Administration seems to feel less power. Mr. Bowles and his party decline. A new party has arisen as a reaction against the Republicans and the City of Washington, in a sense, is divided. The people of Washington care very little about politics. In that city, Mr. W. C. W. has written articles on the subject, and there has been a great deal of discussion on the subject.

In New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania the

been heavy discharges of artillery in honor of Maj. Anderson, and in token of joy at the apparently changed policy of President Buchanan. The Message of Gov. Morgan of New York is strongly in favor of a defense of the Union.

A Washington Correspondent of the Times says:

The evidence of a purpose on the part of the insurgents to seize upon the public property here, and sweep the government at once from its seat, is now so strong that measures are taken to defend their plans, and repel the invasion. Now that the administration lagged in opposition to the efforts of saving the government, and measures were now proposed to effect the independence which was hitherto delayed, the papers are beginning to report facts respecting the present plans existing in the district and its neighbors.

In the mean time the South Carolina troops have taken possession of the Arsenal at Charleston. What the next turn of events will be, time must determine.

The President has appointed Mr. McIntyre of York, Pennsylvania, Collector of Charleston. He will proceed to his post in a vessel-of-war, probably the Brooklyn, that vessel having been ordered to that port.

Hiawatha from the Tribune.

Mr. Breckinridge has written a letter to Gov. Magoffin, in which he takes the ground that one State cannot withdraw without the consent of the others. But he wants new guarantees.

Gov. Black has vetoed a bill passed by the Nebraska Legislature to prohibit slavery in that Territory. The House, however, repassed the bill, and the Council will also repass it.

The House Committee rejected Mr. Wilson's proposition to extend the Missouri line, and protect slavery South of it. Mr. Nelson's resolutions were then taken up, and amended so as to declare it inadmissible to abolish slavery in the docks, arsenals, and other premises of the United States, instead of being mandatory not to do so. A similar amendment respecting the District of Columbia was left pending.

The Hon. Jeff. Davis offered in the Senate some resolutions intended to make revolution easy, if not pleasant. They were to the purport that, on the application of any State, the President shall withdraw from such State all land and naval forces of the Federal Government; and that any State may maintain armies and navies of its own as it chooses. When these resolutions pass the two Houses of Congress, we will let our readers know.

Further reported proceedings of the South Carolina Convention show that they have passed an ordinance to define and punish treason, declaring that the judicial power of the United States has reverted to South Carolina, vesting the power delegated to Congress in a General Assembly, and that the power of the General Assembly is not to extend, without the direction of the Convention, to duties on imports, the post-office, declaration of war, treaties and confederacy with other States, citizenship and treason. Commissioners have been appointed to various Southern States. They have also recommended that proper measures be adopted for the formation of a Southern Confederacy, by the appointment of Commissioners to the Slaveholding States, asking them to call Conventions. They say the instrument called the Constitution of the United States is suggested as a suitable and proper basis to be referred to for a Provisional Government. Various other ordinances were adopted, making provision for a separate government.

#### Important from South Carolina

Charleston, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861.

Gov. [sic] of North Carolina has issued a proclamation upon Fort Sumter, at Beaufort, the first warning to the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville. This arsenal has been brought over by a company of rebels, with an assurance of safety, who were last received from Washington. It is situated in the mountains.

#### OUR ADVICE

Major Thompson has returned from New Jersey, and says he would advise all parties to desist from molesting the Union, and now, and all the time, to let him alone. He thinks any interference would be useless for that purpose.

#### OUR CHOICE OF MEMBERS

A great meeting is to be held in Philadelphia on Thursday, the 18th inst. The transaction will mainly consist of the ratification of Washington. Honorable Johnson is to be the principal speaker, and will have strong Union ground. Mr. Johnson's supporters will not permit him to attend.

## Fancy Miscellany.

### THE PAINTER OF SEVILLE.

BY ANNE W.

"With melancholy in Seville, and languid beams'd  
With gloom, the sun sets there,  
With heavy rain, the sun rises there,  
With mournful clouds, it was my study while  
My painter friend, Captain [unclear],  
Painted the picture of the Virgin Mary,  
To paint how pale would be her teacher's face  
When she should see him lying dead in her heart,  
And how pale would be the face of the world,

As I gazed on him, and gazing round,  
Mourning, like me, over him there,  
Never was such a scene as this,  
In the quiet of the evening air.

A dark, dreary, melancholy scene,  
I almost thought that there were鬼  
To grow pale and melanchole.

Time and experience, worn from heaven,  
To make a saint of the Virgin's head, —

Yet when I saw her, I could not bear  
The mighty beamings from her eyes,

As in the eye, the winged air  
Had inspir'd a reverend grace,

A monk's brightdest dream was 't.

Monks, I said, and amazons,

— "What is this?" — "It is a saint," said he,

"Whose work is the Virgin?" — "Tell me who he is?"

"He is the painter of the Virgin Mary."

"Yes, yet he must be of us all."

"Who is he? — 'Tis you, Captain [unclear]."

"Am I false? — 'Tis with both breath dry'd up,  
Such poor art as I have had."

"Twas not I, — 'Twas not I, — Twas not I,

Sebastian, — 'Twas not I, — Twas not I,

At the summons came

A bright eyed slave,

"Wee, wee, wee, wee, wee, wee, wee,

His master gave,

"Order'd that in that room to sleep,

and faithful guard o' t' all to keep,

But with such care, — 'Twas not I,

What rash intruder had been there,

And threatened? If he did not tell,

The truth at once, 'Twas not I,

The truth at once, 'Twas not I,

"Then answer 't, — 'Tis I," said he,

"I am the intruder in your chamber,

Break open, — 'Tis I, — 'Tis I, — 'Tis I,

Break open, — 'Tis I, — 'Tis I, — 'Tis I,

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